

By HAROLD L. WEBB
Assoc. Editor, The Edmonton Bulletin

The most notable current event is the emergence of the United States as a nation on the defensive, breathing fire and thunder toward Japan from Australia, and the promise of future unpleasantness to Germany from the British Isles.

Many have foreseen the necessity for the United States assuming greater responsibility for the Pacific area, and many hoped to see closer co-ordination between the British Commonwealth and the United States. Actually this co-ordination is seen as a specialized form in the manner in which Australia and the United States are co-operating.

Basically, there is a feeling that we are all in this together, and only a united effort can defeat the Axis. There is also a feeling in Britain—completely devoid of bitterness—against the fact that any parent might feel when his child is in the hands of others for help the parent cannot give.

The week's events seem to justify the prediction to Germany and to the oppressed peoples of Europe, that the immense massing of troops in the United States has thrown its weight into the war, the Axis is doomed.

The activity of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, its supreme commander in the Southwest Pacific, headquarters in Australia, and of Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell to command the Chinese armies in Burma, are tributes to American military training and leadership.

Burma, India, the middle east and the British Isles now seem clearly to be Britain's responsibility.

Into these areas must be thrown the full weight of British resources. Russia engages the main German strength on the continent and the United States holds Japan in the Pacific.

This week in India has been devoted to conferences with Sir Stafford Cripps, lord privy seal and leader of the House of Commons, who is carrying on a plan for Dominion status.

So far the atmosphere there promises to be receptive to the proposals he carries. The military organization is being lightened under Sir Archibald and Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, British commander-in-chief in Ceylon.

Thanks to American shipbuilding efficiency, the middle east picture is brighter than it was a fortnight ago. Richard G. Casey (hereafter known as Australian minister to Washington) as new minister of state in Britain's cabinet, responsible for the middle east, has an important task, made none the easier by the attitude of the Australian government.

There are two main questions on the broad war front in the middle east is particularly critical. The first is the attempt which, it is believed, Germany and Japan will make to establish direct communications.

Britain's ministry of economic warfare expects some of the 14 German cargo ships to try to make the run to Germany. They will be able to carry tin and rubber which Germany is believed badly to need and take back machinery of which Japan is short.

The latter would be taken to Germany to repair oil installations and refineries in the Dutch Indies. The British and United States navies presumably

The Carbon Chronicle

For
Victory

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CARBON, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1942

8200 A YEAR; 5¢ A COPY

SCHOOL TEACHERS AT CARBON TO GET INCREASE IN SALARY

New Schedule To Be
Adopted For 1941-42

Following discussions between the Carbon School Board and the four local teachers who have asked for an increase in pay, an agreement was finally reached last Wednesday, when all parties agreed to a new schedule which provides for increased wages to the teachers.

Under the new schedule the basic salary for local teachers will be: Room 1, teaching Grades 1, 2, 3, and 4, \$2,000 per year; Room 2, teaching Grades 4, 5, 6, and 7, \$2,200 per year; Room 3, teaching Grades 7, 8, 9, and 10, \$2,400 per year; Room 4, teaching Grades 10, 11, and 12, \$2,600 per year.

The basic salary shall be subject to an increase of \$10 per year for previous teaching experience for a maximum of ten years, and an additional sum of \$100 per year is allowed to any teacher employed who holds a degree from a recognized University.

In addition, the principal will receive an extra \$50.00 per year for each room in the school.

Taking the above conditions into consideration, the following salaries are to be paid local teachers for the year 1941-42:

P. H. Steele, \$1640; Thos. Hanson, \$1240; Miss Currie, \$1040; Miss LaCombe, \$1040.

Under terms of the new contract teachers' salaries will be gradually increased until the maximum is reached as follows:

Room 1, \$2000; Room 2, \$2200; Room 3, \$2400; Room 4, \$2600.

Under provisions of the new agreement the principal must be a male, married, and female teachers other than widows, shall not be appointed to the permanent staff.

NOTICE—Our mailing list has been brought up-to-date, and if the label on your paper does not read 1942, you are asked to send your subscription to The Carbon Chronicle. We would appreciate the early payment of all arrears.—The Carbon Chronicle.

will be on the lookout for such ships. A German break-through into the Ukraine and into Iran and a Japanese in India would accomplish the same purpose and is undoubtedly an objective, but it would take longer.

The second major question is that of a second front. Moscow has been urging Britain to take the offensive. All that can be said of this issue is that Britain is far more prepared today to do so than it was last year, when it was similarly urged.

The stream of American reinforcements to Britain is increasing evidence of plans to enlarge offensive activities on the continent, both by the Royal Air Force and its command.

THE NEW BRITISH AIRCRAFT CARRIER H.M.S. "FORMIDABLE"—The British aircraft-carrier H.M.S. "Formidable" (25,000 tons), one of a number of ships of the "Hulltown" class, completed since the war, is armed with sixteen 4.5 inch (dual purpose) guns and carries a complement of 1600. Dimensions 753x50x24. H.M.S. "Formidable" which has done useful work in the Mediterranean, took part in the Battle of Cape Matapan on March 28, 1941, when the Italian Navy suffered a crushing defeat.

NEW WHEAT PLAN PROVIDES FOR 280 MILLION BU. CROP

The federal government wheat plan provides for the acceptance by the Wheat Board of deliveries of 280 million bushels in the 1942-43 crop year. The authorized acreage for the prairie provinces and British Columbia for delivery purposes will be about 20 million acres, to which the maximum quota will be approximately 14 bushels to the acre.

A synopsis of the plan appears in the advertising columns of this week's issue of The Chronicle.

The authorized acreage in 1941 was in the great majority of cases, the wheat acreage that a farmer sowed in 1940. There were certain exceptions. One of these was in cases where the 1940 acreage was more than one-third greater than the one-third less than the wheat acreage in 1939, in which case the authorized acreage for 1941 was arrived at by averaging the wheat acreages in 1939 and 1940.

It would seem evident, that a farmer's authorized acreage, as fixed in 1941, will be the authorized acreage for 1942 save in exceptional cases. His delivery quota will be based on two-thirds of that authorized acreage, the same as it was last year.

The payment of bonuses for wheat acreage reduction will be conducted similarly to the regulations now in effect. The bonuses will be paid on any acreage deducted from the authorized wheat acreage and seeded to corn, grain, grass, or summerfallow.

Following up a little golf story in our last issue, Vern Harney, our local cartoonist, has drawn a sketch of the incident, and the cartoon has been on display in the Farmers' Exchange this week.

LONG YEARS AGO (April 2, 1931)

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Foxon, on Friday, March 27, a son.

A party was given in the Peasees Home Hall on March 30 in honor of Mr. and Mrs. W. Talbot Jr. who were married in Calgary on March 26th.

Bill Olette is out on \$3,000 bail awaiting trial on a charge of breaking into the Drumheller liquor store.

A cable wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Saller on March 26th when Elizabeth Dietz became the bride of Mr. Emanuel Saller, and Sarah Saller was married to Fred Dobler of Rodlands.

Mr. R. Heath is spending the week in Drumheller with Mr. and Mrs. W. Poxon.

Jimmy Harney and Lyle Talbot had a merry blaze on Monday afternoon when they set fire to the grass to the west of Fred Zeigler's house. Notwithstanding the fire, and no material damage was done. In fact, it will add to the neat appearance of that part of town when the green grass begins to grow.

Mrs. Hunt received word by cable Saturday that her husband, Pte. Jim Hunt, had safely arrived in England.

Alex Reid, John Atkinson, Andrew Walker and Jos. Bramley motored to Calgary Tuesday to attend the annual ball sale.

A fine new barn has been almost completed at the Kaiser farm to replace the structure recently destroyed by fire. Volunteer workers kindly assisted in erecting the barn.

Good Friday is a holiday and all places of business in town will be closed.

George Meers of Garrett Motors staff has returned to Carbon after a three week's holiday.

Gordon Cadman, who has joined the Home Guards, left Sunday to join his unit.

Mrs. C. Oliphant and family of East Coulee arrived in Carbon Tuesday and will spend the week with Mrs. E. A. Poxon.

SPECIAL EASTER SERVICES AT CARBON UNITED CHURCH

Easter Sunday will be observed in the United Church, Carbon by a special Easter message by the pastor and the following special music by the choir:

ANTIHEMS:
"Ye Gates Lift Up Your Heads"—(St. George's Edinboro).
"Lo the Lord is Living" (Holton).
Solo: "The Lord's Prayer" by Miss Marion Torrance.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will also be observed.

LOCAL NEWS ITEMS

Rev. S. Evans of Brooks was a Carbon visitor last Wednesday and Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. C.A. Gressman have moved into the J.C. Smith house.

Harry Woods and George Lemay have been called, although they are to report on this week, Johnny Craddock, who has been driving the truck for S.N. Wright has been the only case of the disease so far reported in town.

Some cases of Scarlet Fever have been reported in the Royal Canadian Avondale and Orkney schools have been closed, although they are to report on this week, Johnny Craddock, who has been driving the truck for S.N. Wright has been the only case of the disease so far reported in town.

Mrs. Ethel Coster, who has been missing with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Coster, returned Friday to Calgary.

Mrs. C.E. Moorhouse was a Calgary visitor last Wednesday and Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Hay and son of Sylvan Lake spent the week end in town visiting with Mr. and Mrs. A. Hay.

Mrs. S.F. Torrance and Mrs. A.J. McLeod were Calgary visitors Sunday.

Mrs. S.N. Wright left this week to spend Easter with her son and daughter-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. A.J. Wright of Vernon, B.C.

Marie Reid is reported to have contracted the Chicken Pox.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Friebe entertained three tables at bridge Sunday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hanson won high honors.

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THE WORLD OF WHEAT REVIEWED WEEKLY BY MAJOR H.G.L. STRANGE

We have almost completely cut off our vital supplies of fats and oils that are required for making paints, varnishes, linoleums, soap and particularly glycerine which is an essential base for all high explosives used for war purposes. These oils and glycerines have been made in the past from coconuts, the castor oil plant, tung, palm kernels and soy beans, imported from China, Japan, and the Islands of the Pacific.

It is found that linseed oil from the flax plant as grown in Canada will take the place of most of these imported oils and glycerines. It is most vital, urgent, therefore, for our war purposes, that the flax acreage of Canada should be increased. To encourage our Western prairie farmers to do this the price of flax has been set at a good high price—\$2.25 a bushel for No. 1 C.W. flax bushels Fort William. This is almost three times the now proposed price of wheat at the average country point.

It will certainly now be a paying proposition for farmers to grow flax on some of the clean summerfallow they have set aside for wheat. Most certainly it will be a highly patriotic endeavor for it will help to prevent a feared serious shortage of explosives needed for shells and bombs for our Navy, Army and Air Forces.

WAR TIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD NEWS TOPICS

Tobacco Cans Shrink—To make more metal available for war purposes, Mr. H.H. Foreman, Administrator of Fabricated Steel and Non-ferrous metal for the Wartime Prices and Trade Board has drawn up new regulations, restricting the sizes of Tobacco cans.

Instead of an impressive-looking can containing tobacco loosely packed, the smoker, after present sticks are used up, will get a smaller can with a complete quantity of tobacco neatly packed. Its volume capacity will not exceed six cubic inches per ounce of tobacco.

Conserving Rubber—Under-inflation causes rapid wear on tire treads. One of the Rubber Board calculates that continued under-inflation by as little as six lbs., means a loss of 30 per cent of the total mileage of a tire. Inflation of tires is the only inflation the Wartime Prices and Trade Board approves.

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MORE FLAXSEED IS REQUIRED TO TAKE CARE OF WAR NEEDS

Farmers Asked To Seed
Three Times 1941 Crop

The war in the Pacific has curtailed the supply of vegetable oils. Canada uses about 450,000,000 lbs. of fats and oils (excluding butter) annually. Of this amount about 270,000,000 lbs. are composed of vegetable oils. These are used as follows: 120,000,000 lbs. (excluding butter and lard) for edible purposes; 110,000,000 lbs. for soap and glycerine; the glycerine is needed in the explosive industry; 30,000,000 lbs. for paint and varnish, which is needed for painting of tanks, guns, ships, etc.

Normally, Canada imports about 200,000,000 lbs. of these oils. The import supply is now greatly curtailed, so Canada must produce more.

There are only about four crops that can be grown for oil production in Canada; soybeans, sunflower, soybeans and flaxseed. Flax is the only one that can be increased appreciably this year. The Government has guaranteed a price of 2.25 per bushel bushels No. 1 C.W. flax, imported from China, Japan, and the Islands of the Pacific. It is found that linseed oil from the flax plant as grown in Canada will take the place of most of these imported oils and glycerines. It is most vital, urgent, therefore, for our war purposes, that the flax acreage of Canada should be increased. To encourage our Western prairie farmers to do this the price of flax has been set at a good high price—\$2.25 a bushel for No. 1 C.W. flax bushels Fort William. This is almost three times the now proposed price of wheat at the average country point.

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For information in regard to seed, seed treatment, and cultural practices, see your agricultural representative or extension officer.

PROVIDE ONE MILLION DOLLARS FOR NEW HIGHWAYS

Providing for an expenditure of one million dollars on new construction of main and district highways in this province, estimates for the public works department were passed at the session of the Alberta Legislature just ended.

There has been no announcement as to where these funds may be expended as the distribution will depend upon the most necessities cases.

Hon. W. A. Fallow, minister of public works has stated that he will make a tour of the province, accompanied by departmental officials, to make a complete study of the road situation and decide upon the construction program for the season.

The government's program, however, would be affected by any federal restrictions that curtail any new road ventures that do not have military requirements. There is no anticipation of federal restrictions would apply to ordinary maintenance.

Paving would not be affected by federal restrictions.

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DRESS UP FOR EASTER THIS YEAR

MEN'S FELT HATS, blues, greens and browns.
Each **1.95**
HARVEY HALL TIES, each **4.00**
MEN'S SHARKSKIN JACKETS, brown, grey, and fawn, each **4.95**
MEN'S FANCY WEATHERS, 2.95 & 4.95
WOLSEY PURE WOOL SOX, plain colors.
Per pair **1.00**
B.V.D. SHIRTS, assorted patterns and shades.
Each **2.00 & 2.50**

YOU'LL DO BETTER AT THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE RED AND WHITE STORE

Getting on a largely a matter of getting up each time you are knocked down.

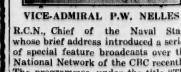
EASTER CAKES BY COUTTS
Priced at 5¢; 10¢; 15¢ and 25¢ each

EASTER CHOCOLATES in boxes from 25¢ each, to Chests at \$5.50 each

EGGS, RABBITS, ETC. from 5¢ each to \$2.00 each

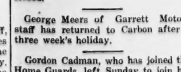
FREEZER-FRESH ICE CREAM
The ideal Dessert, per pint **25¢**

McKIBBIN'S DRUG STORE
A.P. McKibbin, Pharm. B., Prescription Specialist, CARBON, Alta.



VICE-ADMIRAL P.W. NELLES
R.C.N., Chief of the Naval Staff whose brief address introduced a series of special feature broadcasts over the National Network of the CBC recently.

The program, under the title "The Navy's Hero" have been written at Naval Service Headquarters, Information Section, to tell the story of Canada's fast expanding naval service and its valuable contribution to democracy's part in total war.



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GET YOUR SMILE BACK



WHEN NERVES GET JUMPY
HERE'S A CHANGE
THAT KEEPS YOUR FRIENDS
FROM ACTING STRANGE *

*When jumpy, overstimulated nerves make you grumpy, irritable, maybe it's time to give your nerves a rest from the stimulating effects of the caffeine and tannin you get in your mealtime beverages. Time you discovered a good, new mealtime drink, too—in a cup of delicious Postum. So, if you are jumpy—overstimulated—switch to Postum—it contains no drugs, it gives your nerves a chance to rest.

Relax with a cup of delicious Postum—drink as much as you like—as often as you like. It's a great nightcap, too. Try Postum.

POSTUM
100 CUPS IN THE 8-OZ. TIN

CONTAINS
NO CAFFEINE
OR TANNIN
—NOTHING
TO KEEP YOU AWAKE

Independence For India

In a radio address a few months ago, the Right Hon. Winston Churchill declared that we would withstand the enemy, "even though he hammered at the gates of India." This was a dramatic phrase, and it is likely that at that time a large portion of his audience thought of it more as a fine piece of oratory than as an ominous warning of what lay ahead. Since that time, however, we have gone to war with Japan, and one by one the Empire's defenses in the Far East have fallen, until now the aggressor is indeed close to the very gates of India. At the same time a crisis has arisen in the long-standing demands of the people of India for Dominion status. These demands have been very closely considered by the British Government, and a plan for complete self-government after the war is now being submitted to the leaders of those factions which are most urgent in their stand for immediate independence.

A Divided People

The great impediment in the way of self-government for India lies in the divided political life of the country. Powerful groups, notably the Hindus, the Moslems, and the Indian States ruled by native princes, have not agreed among themselves as to the conduct of an independent state, and while this discussion exists, there is danger that a serious internal struggle would follow the creation of a self-governing parliament. Even Indian leaders themselves express small hope of unity and of a state which would be reached within the country. At the same time the British Government insists that in granting Dominion status to India, it must see that none of its pledges to minority groups and the depressed classes are broken. In this connection Mr. Churchill recently stated: "In order to clothe these general declarations with precision, and to convince all classes, races and creeds in India of our sincere resolve, the War Cabinet has agreed unilaterally upon conclusions for present and future action which, if accepted by India as a whole, would avoid the alternative dangers: Either that resistance of a powerful minority might impose an indefinite veto upon the wishes of the majority, or that a majority decision might be taken which would be resisted to a point destructive of internal harmony and fatal to the setting up of a New Constitution."

Will Submit Proposals

The fact that Sir Stafford Cripps was chosen to take the proposals to India, shows the sincerity of the British Government in its desire to reach an understanding on the problem. Sir Stafford's fine work as ambassador to Russia during the period of the Treaty of Rapallo, has a high and responsible office in the British Government, and it is a tribute to the people of India that he was sent to discuss their problems, and present British offers to them. Mr. Churchill has said that India is one of the homes from which counter-attacks in the war in the Pacific will be launched, and the people of India have already shown a fine spirit in supporting their country's war effort. They are being asked now, not only by the British Government, but by all the other nations of the world, to carry out the agreed course of action by Lord Linlithgow, their viceroy, "to close ranks and stand shoulder to shoulder against the aggressor." The Empire at large will follow with the deepest interest the delicate mission that has been entrusted to Sir Stafford Cripps, and it is to be hoped that some satisfactory solution may be found whereby the different factions may be able to meet on common ground. At this critical period in the war a united India with its teeming millions would prove an important factor in the deciding the issues of the war.

Hard Up For Men

Musellini is so hard up for officers that even grunts will have to serve. The London radio says II Duce has issued a new order whereby non-commissioned officers of the Italian army are to be called to the colors now will have to serve until they are 70 years old.

Some are born great, some achieve greatness and some have their income tax money ready ahead of time.

An anti-aircraft gun is known as an "archer" in the ranks of the British army.

FOR BRIGHTER
FRESHER
WALLS
and
Ceilings
DECORATE WITH—
Apple-Ore

Equine Encephalomyelitis

A Short History Of The Disease
Written By Dr. J. S. Patton, D.V.M.,
Veterinary Pathologist

Although the history of equine encephalomyelitis is well known to the layman, it is well known to the veterinarian and horse owner. The disease is well known to the layman, it is well known to the veterinarian and horse owner. The disease is well known to the layman, it is well known to the veterinarian and horse owner.

During sickness of horses in Saskatchewan was first recognized as such in 1933 when a fairly extensive outbreak occurred. In 1935, a second and more extensive epidemic occurred, followed in 1938 by one that was so severe that some 15,000 horses were lost.

It was extremely difficult at first to control the disease since there was no suitable immunizing agent available. In 1938, however, Chick Egan vaccine was introduced, which we have found to be almost 100% effective in fact it is quite safe to state that a horse properly vaccinated prior to an outbreak occurring will not contract the disease. In spite of this, however, the practice of preventive medicine, unfortunately the opportunity has not been grasped, with the result that cases have developed annually, whereas the disease could perhaps have been completely controlled had vaccine been used regularly.

After the extensive outbreak of 1938, however, we were given the alarm, with the result that, in the spring of 1939, some 450,000 horses were vaccinated in the Province of Saskatchewan alone. Whether or not this vaccination has had any effect on the incidence of the disease that year, it is difficult to say. It is known, however, that very few cases occurred in 1939, and those which did were confined to non-vaccinated animals. Because of the freedom of movement of horses there was not the same keen interest in vaccination in the spring of 1940, therefore comparatively few animals were vaccinated. Just before the outbreak occurred in 1940, however, a number of cases were reported in quite distant parts of the Province and it was felt that the disease was spreading.

Because of comparative freedom from the disease for two years, many of the opinion that further vaccination was unnecessary, and very little was done in the spring of 1941. However, a widespread outbreak occurred in the mid-portion of the Province, and it was in quite distant parts of the Province that the disease was spreading. Because of comparative freedom from the disease for two years, many of the opinion that further vaccination was unnecessary, and very little was done in the spring of 1941. However, a widespread outbreak occurred in the mid-portion of the Province, and it was in quite distant parts of the Province that the disease was spreading.

Such an unfortunate situation did not arise this year, 1942, and the disease was not so widespread. The outbreak occurred in the mid-portion of the Province, and it was in quite distant parts of the Province that the disease was spreading. Because of comparative freedom from the disease for two years, many of the opinion that further vaccination was unnecessary, and very little was done in the spring of 1941. However, a widespread outbreak occurred in the mid-portion of the Province, and it was in quite distant parts of the Province that the disease was spreading.

During the years encephalomyelitis was common among horses in Saskatchewan, physicians reported an increasing number of cases of encephalomyelitis in man. The disease arose as to whether or not there was any relationship between the two diseases. In 1938, the year the disease was so prevalent in horses, some cases were recognized in man, and during the following year, we isolated the equine virus from three human cases. Just prior to this discovery, a man in the United States also found that man was susceptible to the Eastern type of the horse virus. Although it was definitely shown that man could contract the horse disease, and, as a result, people had actually died in Saskatchewan, little interest was taken in the matter until last year when the most extensive human epidemic ever recorded occurred in the northern States of Montana, and Saskatchewan. During the course of this outbreak, we were successful in isolating the virus or germ from two cases and later proved by blood tests that the entire outbreak was due to the same germ as equine encephalomyelitis. In Saskatchewan alone, 550 persons contracted the disease; eight per cent. of those dying contained rubbing alcohol where it should remain in the syringe for the next operation.

To state that horses were responsible for the human epidemic would be untrue because of our limited knowledge of the human infection. It is true, however, that the elimination of this disease in the horse would eliminate the virus reservoir.

A FAMOUS BRAND

Queen's
FINE CUT

OGDEN'S
FINE CUT

One of the largest herds in Canada in its time, as many as 100,000 head of cattle, the famous brand of the Old Day cattle brand was introduced in 1902 by the late W. H. Mull.

BRAND OF THE
OXLEY RANCH

When infected—appears to be sound practice, as the case may be done by vaccinating each year. No one can predict what may happen in the future in regard to human or equine outbreaks, but, if the behavior of the human outbreaks that are very similar indeed. For example, when the equine disease first appeared in Saskatchewan it undoubtedly travelled from the northern United States to Manitoba and then to the southern part of Saskatchewan. After several outbreaks, it appeared that the disease had become acclimated to our Province, but the experience of the horse men, this was suggested by the fact that the disease of a horse sprang up in all parts of the Province at the same time and definitely from one focus to another.

The first human outbreak commenced in the extreme south and travelled northwards as did that of last year. Last season, however, the outbreak was covered, the disease being recognized as far north as Saskatoon. If conditions are suitable for the development of virus this season, we may therefore expect another human outbreak which may be much more serious than any in the past. Although, as I have already mentioned, we have no definite proof that horses are responsible for human epidemics, we do know that a sick horse is a constant source of danger to those coming in contact with him. We know, too, that people have become infected when treating and handling diseased animals.

Encephalomyelitis is strictly a seasonal disease occurring during the summer months. It is not so widespread as many workers are of the opinion that it is carried by biting insects. Mosquitoes have been proven capable of transferring the disease from infected to healthy experimental animals, and it seems quite probable that they do so for horses in the field. Even if it be true, I am quite convinced that they are not wholly responsible for the carrying of virus, as the disease is very often extremely prevalent in seasons and areas where mosquitoes are totally absent. Last year, for example, the outbreak in Saskatchewan, there were very few mosquitoes, but the horse disease was equally as prevalent as in the south where mosquitoes were very numerous. Again, the human epidemic, although more extensive in the south, spread northward out of the mosquito infested area and continued to do so until late fall. It appears, however, that wherever possible, more quietness should be controlled and every precaution taken to protect animals and people from all biting insects.

I am aware that in many districts there are insufficient veterinary surgeons to undertake the vaccinating of horses in the summer months, and necessary for farmers to do their own. That this is a very serious matter, though the local "handy man" can call his horses and inject them with the vaccine, I suggest the following procedure:

1. Secure a 10 cc hypodermic syringe equipped with two needles, this may be purchased at almost any drug store. Immerse the syringe and needles in boiling water for twenty minutes before using them.
2. Clip and thoroughly cleanse with rubbing alcohol a small area of the horse's neck, half way between the shoulder and the head.
3. Attach a needle to the syringe; insert it through the skin and draw the bottle containing the vaccine and draw the contents into the syringe.
4. With the left hand, hold the skin of the prepared area of the horse's neck, and introduce the needle beneath the skin and inject the vaccine.
5. Remove the needle; with clean gauze, saturated with rubbing alcohol, cleanse the patch of skin and the prepared area of the neck again.
6. After using the needle, place it in a small vessel of water containing rubbing alcohol where it should remain for the next operation.
7. Have the rubbing alcohol out of the needle before using it again; this can be done best by (a) pulling the plunger of the syringe half way up.

(b) attaching the needle, and (c) blowing out the alcohol.

Be sure to handle the needle always by the base, not by the point, so as not to contaminate the needle by introducing beneath the skin.

Chick vaccine must be kept at ice box temperature (from 35 to 40 degrees F.) until immediately before using it are completed; it loses its effectiveness quickly when kept at higher temperatures. It should be understood that the vaccine supply may be limited because there will be but three sources of supply for Canada this year—the Lederle Company, New York; the Cutter Company, California; and the Department of Veterinary Science, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon. The Department of Veterinary Science has already prepared considerable quantities and will continue to do so until the demand is taken care of. These vaccines may be bought at drug stores and other stores that handle drug supplies.

Might Be All Right

From Melbourne, Australia, Comes Recipe For Making "Wheat Tea"

Officials of the Housewives Association in Melbourne met the other day to discuss substitutes for tea, supplies of which have been taken over by the Australian government.

Exclusive of generator equipment, it costs \$18,000 to build one of the 4,000-ton of crude rubber, 100 tons of truck tires, 360 tons of brass, 60 tons of copper, and a small quantity of raw wool, hides, grains and peanuts.

HEAD COLDS

Relief from Distress Comes this Way

Put 1-2 drops V-A-T-R-O-NOL on each nostril (1) 15 minutes before meals; (2) 15 minutes after meals; (3) 15 minutes before going to bed; (4) 15 minutes after going to bed.

VICKS V-A-T-R-O-NOL

A Valuable Cargo of the German motorship Willmott, interned before entry of the United States into the war, yielded 4,000 tons of crude rubber, 100 tons of truck tires, 360 tons of brass, 60 tons of copper, and a small quantity of raw wool, hides, grains and peanuts.

Hope Springs Eternal David H. Frederick, returning out 50 years as a barber in Harrisburg, Pa., offered this observation: "I've never yet seen a bald head on which hair could be made to grow—but I've never seen many baldheaded men who could be convinced of it, either."

Exclusive of generator equipment, it costs \$18,000 to build one of the 4,000-ton of crude rubber, 100 tons of truck tires, 360 tons of brass, 60 tons of copper, and a small quantity of raw wool, hides, grains and peanuts.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS

MAHLE'S STILL THE FAVORITE

FEET HURT? PAIN

CORN SALVE BUNION SALVE FOOT POWDER

Relieves MONTHLY FEMALE PAIN

Women who suffer from irregular periods with crampy nervousness, headache, dizziness, etc., should use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Mud is the name of a West Virginia town. 2456

Keep them

with Para-Sani

MAKE SURE YOUR MEATS, VEGETABLES AND GREENS ARE WELL WRAPPED OR COVERED WITH PARA-SANI, BEFORE THEY ARE PUT INTO THE REFRIGERATOR. PARA-SANI PREVENTS THEM FROM DRYING OUT AND RETAINS THEIR FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS.

Para-Sani

HEAVY WAXED PAPER

IN THE GREEN BOX IS THE FAVORITE OF HOUSEWIVES IN EVERY PART OF THE DOMINION.

Appleford PAPER PRODUCTS LIMITED

HAMILTON TORONTO MONTREAL

Explains The Operation Of British Long Range Guns Bombarding French Coast

(Godfrey Talbot in the London Times)

Recently I visited one of the British guns that reply to the German long-range batteries on the French coast. I stood 20 yards from the gun—quite near enough—when it fired over the Channel. A giant of a gun it was, with a long tapering barrel pointing up at a slight angle almost an anti-aircraft angle. (Shells do go about nine miles high). And, of course, with a terrific noise when it fired. But not the sort of crack when something much smaller pops off—say a tank gun or a three-inch gun. This was a deep "woof" which lasted a full second or more, with a great red flame from the muzzle, and a reverberating flap of air felt by anyone standing by.

The gun, like its fellows, was in a well hidden position. Its camouflage certainly concealed it from me, even when I was on the ground nearest it. Walking towards it, I got up to about 80 yards before I could see where it could be. The gun was a little like a "winch" or a crane. Mr. Churchill, and the name was painted in bold white letters at the back just above the barrel. And on each side of the name hung an old boat and a horse. There were found on the side when the gun was being put there, and the men are sticking to them; they regard them as a sort of talisman.

Beneath the camouflage, behind the barrel, is the really enormous breech and all the mechanism under a steel roof almost like a small bungalow, and narrow platform shielded all round for the men of the gun crew who sit at the switches and levers. Behind the gun, and below ground, in a sort of dug-out in the traverse, is the commander's post from which the shell is directed and from which the gun is fired by the battery.

I watched the gunners, Royal Marines, spring to their positions, three of them wheeling up on a truck a shell weighing nearly a ton. I noticed that somebody had chalked on it "No coupons required." The shell was swung into the air by a derrick with an steel grab and lowered into the open chamber of the gun, and then a mechanical rammer pushed the shell in and the explosive charges of cordite followed, and then the heavy breech swung in very smoothly and closed with a sound as sure as a faint click. And all this time the electric motor of the hydraulic power for moving the gun was whirling, and the whole structure moved slowly round to be trained on the correct bearing, and the gun was elevated.

Before the final word, "Ready to fire" had been given, the gun slipped off and stood behind sheltering earthworks just at the end. And then the battery commander came back in his post pulled a trigger and bang she went.

Soybean Seed Demand

Indications Point To Acquire Increase If Supplies Available

Many enquiries are being received by the Plant Products Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, concerning the supply of soybean seed for planting the 1945 crop. From present indications there will be an increase in the acreage sown to soybeans this year provided that seed supplies are available.

At present the viable supply of seed is limited and it seems doubtful that the total amount of seed of the earlier varieties, will be sufficient to take care of the requirements.

There are probably many growers who produced soybeans in 1944 with the intention of using the crop for feed. It is possible that with a little cleaning up of this crop it can be made suitable for seed, providing of course, the germination is satisfactory.

It is expected that satisfactory prices will be paid for soybean seed this spring. Those who have quantities of soybeans available and are satisfied that the quality is suitable for seed are invited to write to the Plant Products Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, regarding the variety, the amount on hand and the price per bushel, so that intending purchasers may be advised of available supplies.

Just Another Form
There are few cities in the world where in Germany and toothache has become a common trouble. About all that Hitler has brought his people, however, pain in the teeth, says another, says the Hamilton Spectator.

Panel Adds Charm To Any Room

Household Arts by Alice Brooks



PATTERN 7209
The patchwork, one of the loveliest of handicrafts, makes a colorful and handsome panel. Embroidering it will be an relaxing needwork as it is profitable. To make this pattern send 20 cents in coin (letters cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 170 McDermott Avenue E., Winnipeg, Man.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published

Regulations Revised Made Big Mistake

Customs Duty on Some Overseas Parcels Has Been Lifted

Trade Minister Mackenzie said information just received from London confirmed that gifts to Canadian soldiers in the United Kingdom would be admitted free of customs duty, provided the parcels are addressed to the Canadian Auxiliary Services, 6 Dill St., Chelsea, London, S.W. 3.

The information from the London customs house, also confirmed that these gifts are exempt from United Kingdom regulations of last May. These imposed a weight limitation of five pounds on food parcels for general and provided that not more than two pounds of any one foodstuff could be included.

Gifts to Canadians serving in units of the Canadian forces in the United Kingdom receive similar concessions but may be sent direct to the man concerned, in care of his unit.

No Shortage This Year

But Gardeners Are Warned About Wasting Vegetable Seeds

There is no need for the home gardener to worry about getting sufficient vegetable and flower seeds to meet his needs this year. There are enough in the hands of the seedsmen to meet all normal requirements, the Seeds Administrator stated.

Huge, however, every gardener to try to avoid waste of any seeds at the supplies for some seeds notably, beans, beets, cabbage, cauliflower, cumin, lettuce, onion, tomato, swedes and mangels may not be too plentiful for 1945. Meanwhile the Seeds Supply Committee, which functions under the Agricultural Supply Board, has planned to augment supply for the increase of vegetable and seed production, under a Dominion-Provincial program.

The Harvard library has doubtless been for centuries it has been crawling around mountain peaks, traveling always from east to west. The kiwi bird, incessantly screaming "kiwi, kiwi," has been reported to fly in gradually decreasing circles until, finally, it disappeared entirely.

The bunyip, according to the popular legend, was constructed like water buffalo with the notable exception that it had two large horns on its posterior.

The goanna was pictured as a lizard, where milk had medicinal properties and was used to cure even the most excruciating hang-over. According to the Brantford Auslander, the goanna headed together on farms and milking them was a full-time job.

The drongo was reported to be capable of leaping fifty feet in the air. He slept with his head under a waterfall and the females wheeled letters of 20 or 30 young. In its more ferocious moments the drongo gnawed at the foundations of houses like a termite.

When the drongo tried of mundane meanderings he would commit suicide by butting his head against a mountain peak.

Reasonable Request

Two men were sentenced by a self-appointed court to be hanged for horse-stealing. The place selected for the execution was a trestle bridge spanning a river. The first noose was insecurely tied and the prisoner dropped into the river. He swam to the other side and got out.

The Great Horned Owl is a child of the night and a lover of the moonlight. It has an air of mystery and is one of the most formidable predators of the woods. Winging silently through the dark forest, or along the shadowy foliage, through the trees, it is a most formidable predator.

Like other owls, the Great Horned Owl answers and comes readily to the call of "who-who-who" challenge at night. Most owls can be called by any one who is clever with his voice. This does not mean course that the owl is a sociable creature. It is solitary by preference and most denizens of the forest are quite willing to respect its wishes in this matter.

Canadian Industry Is Said To Be Now Approaching A Hundred Per Cent Basis

Were Ideal Leaders

Commanders of Raid On French Coast Have Distinguished Records

The commanders of the various units participating in the recent British raid on the French coast all are men with distinguished records, but the one who is perhaps best known is the "Carrying Force of R.A.F. bombers," a veteran of the last war and an aeronautical consultant in civil life.

Now 77, he is considered an ideal leader, daring and cool. He was commissioned in 1917. His skill and courage in leading Czech airmen won him the Czech military cross in 1920 and the British government has awarded him the Distinguished Service Order and the Distinguished Despatch Cross.

Commander P. N. Cook, who directed the operations from the sea, is a sturdily Australian mentioned in despatches for his service at Narvik and commended for his service with coastal craft in February last year. He is 52 and since 1938 has been on exchange duty with the Royal Navy.

Sir Nigel Norman, in command of the "Carrying Force of R.A.F. bombers," is a veteran of the last war and an aeronautical consultant in civil life.

Maj. J. D. Frost, commander of the Parachute Force, was commissioned a lieutenant in the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) in 1932. He is 29, just under six feet and hardy in appearance.

Literature Contribution

Part Of Athlone Says Canada Has Borne Her Part

The Earl of Athlone, governor-general of Canada, said that Canada "has already made her contribution to literature, thinks it is to small measures to the efforts of writers in both the English and French languages."

The governor-general spoke to the Canadian Authors' Association at the 21st anniversary dinner in Montreal. In the present trying time something was required "to ease the wartime strain under which we are living."

"I humbly submit that books are precious things and one never can have too much from the pen of a good author," he said.

"According to a friend of mine, no more acceptable gift than a book, except perhaps two pounds of butter, can be sent to friends in England where the printing of books has in some measure been curtailed."

G. H. Lash, director of public information, urged Canadians in general and the nation's writers in particular to compose internal differences and "set an example in unity for our partner nations to follow."

"Let us, let Canada, show the way. The only sure quick way to victory," he said in an address.

During 1941 there were four eclipses two of the sun and two of the moon.

Method Generally Adopted Was First Used In China

The British bombing factories from the air was returning to the ground from the air what Frenchmen failed to do on the ground in June, 1940. The way of those in control of the French war effort in 1940 was in sharp contrast to that of the present.

The hard-pressed Dutch first in 1942.

"Scorched earth" is a term first given currency by the Chinese—became synonymous in Russia with grim determination to sacrifice even national sovereignty in the great power deal at Dnepropetrovsk.

"To prevent their use by the enemy, industries and cities in the East of millions have been blown up by the Dutch."

On a wheel, not a lathe, not a single brick was disturbed when the French gave up the great Renault, Citroen, Regnier, and other motor factories. Even the huge Schneider-Creusot arm plant near Lyon fell like a ripe plum into the laps of the Nazis, who had it in operation for themselves within three days. It is reported. It was this Schneider-Creusot steel trust which former Premier Daladier, at his trial in Rome, accused of having deliberately slowed down production and having adopted plans to establish an arm plant in North Africa.

France's fascist-minded industrialists and the anti-regime armament manufacturers were not the type to sacrifice arm plants or factories turning out of war materials to the Free France that is to come with hardly thrust the making of weapons for war to enemies within.—Christian Science Monitor.

Could Mean Anything

The little German boy who was playing in the mud, building things with it, when the Nazi officer passed by.

"What are you building, my boy?" said the officer, pointing the last of the mud.

"Oh, I'm building the reichstag," said the little boy.

"Where is our beloved fatherland?" said the officer.

"Oh, I didn't have enough mud to make him," said the little boy.

Water Pressure on the Body at 33 Feet Below the Surface is the Same as Air Pressure on the Body at Sea Level—15 Pounds per Square Inch

GREAT HORNED OWL

Great Horned Owl are among the feathered denizens of Canada's National Parks.

The Great Horned Owl is a child of the night and a lover of the moonlight. It has an air of mystery and is one of the most formidable predators of the woods. Winging silently through the shadowy foliage, through the trees, it is a most formidable predator.

Like other owls, the Great Horned Owl answers and comes readily to the call of "who-who-who" challenge at night. Most owls can be called by any one who is clever with his voice. This does not mean course that the owl is a sociable creature. It is solitary by preference and most denizens of the forest are quite willing to respect its wishes in this matter.

WORLD HAPPENINGS
BRIEFLY TOLD

Lord Woolton, minister of food, said that "the war in the Pacific has affected most supplies" and advised Britons to "learn how to cook vegetables and serve them in a manner which people like."

Lord Croft, parliamentary secretary for the war office, told Britons they must "stamp out treble, gratuitous criticism" of the empire's armed forces because that is "simply playing the enemy's game."

Anti-aircraft fire of the Polish destroyer Kijewsk was accurate if held off three German bombers, hitting two of them, and enabled a convoy to come through an enemy attack unscathed.

The United States navy is gambling \$2,610,000 on the possibility of salvaging the burned former French liner Normandie from its Hudson river mud.

A reduction of about one-fourth in Britain's clothes ration, starting June 1—from 66 coupons a year to a rate slightly over 51—has been announced.

The British Columbia government will construct a bomb-proof vault costing \$2,000,000 in which to store departmental documents that are irreplaceable.

Francis Irene Du Pont, 68, one of the outstanding research chemists in the United States, died recently in New York.

SO YOU'RE GOING
TO DO A PLAY?

Plots, for properties, costumes and advertising, should be prepared in the plan, and done thoroughly. Costumes must be prepared in the period as well as furniture, and all fit into a definite pattern.

Costume Plot

For a one act play the list is not very long or intricate usually, but a three act play if the plot is prepared for you, begin early in rehearsals to complete a detailed list. Plan it something like this, "Ladies in Retirement."

Mrs. Creed, Act 1—Black wool dress, black petticoat, black wool cape, grey sailor hat, black bustle, black bag, black gloves, elastic hose.

Act 1—Black silk, striped dress, blue cotton apron, black plush coat, "cane" pin, purple gloves, beige gloves.

Publicity Program

If a daily paper is issued daily and your play has a snappy title "Penny Wives," "Ladies in Retirement" will persuade the storekeepers to give their names in their ads. "Better be penny wise than pound foolish when buying your groceries this week." "Ladies in Retirement" never know the value of advertising."

etc. If the story is interesting, telling of the special for the week do not overlook that continuity of going into every door. Write-ups telling of the author, the location of the play, and some description of the acting, is of interest. Another article might tell of the number in the cast and one or two of the most important incidents in the play always leaving the end unresolved. Radio stations now in their daily broadcast have a time next week—Mary Ellen Burgess, Box 326, Regina, Sask.

Selling of Tickets

No shortage a number of casts do not approve of selling tickets. They tell the director that if they spend all the time necessary to produce a good show they have done their share and selling of tickets should be done by someone else. That may be true but my casts know from the first rehearsals that it is their duty to sell tickets, they are selling themselves to their friends and admirers, and it is their duty to help put over the show if they are to be aided with the play they are doing.

Next week we'll talk about the green army of the play, pointing out the usual pitfalls and how to get around them. Be seeing you here next week—Mary Ellen Burgess, Box 326, Regina, Sask.

MICKIE SAYS—

NOPE, I DON'T PRINT MUCH CRIME NEWS—WE'VE GOT A HEARTY FEELING FOR THE INDEPENDENT RELATIVES—AN ANSWER WHY DID WE GIVE OUR TOWN A NAME BY DIGGIN' UP A LOTTA DIRTY?

The Individual
Citizen's Army

A Weekly Column About This And That In The Canadian Army.
By Alan Maurice Irvins

"Form fours, right!" Wrong. They don't form fours any more. But you know that didn't you? You have seen columns of soldiers marching in three's.

You have seen mechanized troops rumbling along the roads in a variety of khaki coloured vehicles of strange shapes and sizes.

But you still wonder what the Individual Citizen's Army does in place of the old parade-ground stuff of "Form fours." At the hall, on the left—"Pick up that step in the rear rank, there!" "Fix bayonets!" you know the sort of thing.

Well even though they don't "form fours" any more there is still a certain amount of parade ground work to be done. It's something like crawling before you walk.

And in this Army of ours by the time you walk you really walk.

Let's take it in stages—from civilian clothes to specialized soldier.

There are four phases of training for the mechanized specialist. Phase One is basic training which is common to all arms and services. This teaches the new soldier to accustom himself to Army life, trains him in marching and discipline and the use of a number of weapons. Phase Two to which men are posted if their tests show them to have possibilities as mechanical specialists, is carried out in Technical Schools and prepares them for Phase Three, specialized advanced courses carried out at the Canadian Army Trades School, from which highly competent wood and metal-workers, machinists, blacksmiths, welders and a dozen other types of craftsmen are graduated.

From Phase Three many men are posted direct to units to be repair and maintenance men, driver-mechanics, etc. Last in the ladder of training is Phase Four, the finishing school for top-notch mechanics such as Armament artificers, instrument-makers and men in such branches whose highly technical qualifications fit them for the work of the Canadian Ordnance Corps.

We have discussed Ordnance before in these columns but Ordnance has so many ramifications that we will probably discuss it again many times before the picture of the Individual Citizen's Army is complete.

In addition to procurement and storage and practically everything the Army needs the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps operates repair and replacement units of varying types and sizes according to where the work has to be done. One unit makes repairs under fire, carrying its workshop, forges and tools, etc., right up to the damaged vehicles or guns that have to be fixed up. You'd be surprised to see what can be done by thoroughly trained men with the proper equipment right out in the middle of a field.

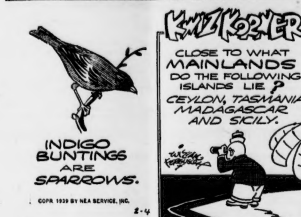
Other units, larger and more fully equipped, are ready to handle jobs that require more time. These of course, are based at greater distances from the front to permit full-scale repair and recovery jobs to be carried out efficiently.

"Do you mean to say they make mechanics out of ordinary recruits?" You might say. Well the answer to that one is yes. It isn't as strange as it sounds. You're not forgetting, are you, that most youngsters nowadays can take the engine of their father's car down, overhaul it and set it up again. Or that many a boy of high school age knows more about radio than Marconi, operators did of a few years ago.

Out of material like that you can turn out a finished mechanic in a few

THIS CURIOUS WORLD

By William Ferguson



ANSWER: Ceylon is off the coast of India, Tamsanis is just southeast of Australia, Madagascar lies to the east of southeast Africa, and Sicily is located at the toe of the Italian boot.

COPIED FROM BY NOLA BOWEN, ETC.

month's time. Just as you can with former motor mechanics, garage-men and automobile factory machinists, many of whom have already joined the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.

In its various phases the trades training programme teaches nearly 100 trades. This is what you might call a double-barrelled job. Right now these schools and training centres are supplying specialists for War.

But when the war is successfully concluded there will come the question of rehabilitation. That's the other barrel!

The young men who are now being trained for war are, actually, being paid while they train for peace. This Army is not going to loose thousands of untrained young men under industry when peace is signed—it is going to make available skilled tradesmen who can confidently take their places at bench and lathe and take up in civilian life the job of recovery, and repair they learned in the Individual Citizen's Army.

The western edge of Queensland, Australia, has the world's longest fence. It extends for 600 miles.

Shortage of metal affects clothes hangars, so you can keep right hanging your coat on the back of a chair.

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

THE COLONEL



"It's been following me, too, ever since I criticized the wife's biscuits!"

Coins New Phrase

Hon. Vincent Massey Warns Against "Magnetism Of The Mind"

High Commissioner Vincent Massey, warning against what he called "magnetism" of the mind, told the Royal Empire Society in London that "now is the time for a mental offensive."

"In this war we started with a simple faith in need defence," the Canadian High Commissioner said. "The Magnet Line stands as a silent, abiding monument to a battle lost and an illusion lost with it."

"Yet we are always in danger of something I venture to call Magnetism of the mind—mental inertia and a passive attitude—a posture which, like that fortress line in France, can be outflanked. Our ideas must match the momentum and thrust of our modern weapons of the field."

Had His Day Too

The story is told of a dignified Anglican rector who had occasion to communicate with a humble Methodist pastor. He headed his letter: "The Rectory, All Saints' Day."

The answering letter forwarded by the Methodist pastor bore the simple heading: "The Methodist Manse, Washing Day."

By Fred Neher



"It's been following me, too, ever since I criticized the wife's biscuits!"

Pilots Graduate

Saskatchewan And Alberta Students From Training School At Yorkton, Sask.

The following students, whose homes are in Western Canada, graduated from No. 11 Service Flying Training School, Yorkton, Sask., Feb. 27, 1942, as pilots:

Saskatchewan—LAC A. F. Avant, Houghton; LAC F. H. Barrett, Yorkton; LAC B. M. Barnes, Yorkton; LAC G. Campbell, Qu'Appelle; LAC T. O. Davis, Prince Albert; LAC A. Brown, Redville; LAC J. E. Gauthier, Tisdale; LAC D. C. Hansen, Yorkton; LAC L. P. G. Heiden, Haliburton; LAC W. A. Henschel, Carleton Place; LAC W. G. Heiden, Haliburton; LAC M. Johnston, Rosetown; LAC A. C. McCrady, Milestone; LAC D. A. McMillan, Laidlaw; LAC J. M. Mahon, Prince Albert; LAC D. K. Malcolm, Brompton; LAC W. L. Marcotte, Fife Lake; LAC R. J. Pollock, Carleton Place; LAC W. O. Robble, Witley; LAC W. H. Schmidt, Aberfeldie; LAC G. G. Smith, Brompton; LAC D. J. Sylvester, Pasvegin; LAC W. R. Torrance, Elrose; LAC P. C. Weston, Faddoocook; LAC K. Woodhouse, Prince Albert.

Alberta—LAC Roman Grabok, Nanton; LAC R. M. Harter, Magrath; LAC M. C. Taylor, Blackfoot.

A NEW-SEASON SHIRTWAISTER

By Anne Adams



Your shirtwaisters are the most wearable frocks you own—plan a new-season version—Pattern 4000 by Anne Adams—in a bright spring color and fabric make it with short sleeves in one of those fashioning shirtings. Choose any of the new, ruffled, pattern-blend your colors if you like by making the collar of contrast. The new extended collar line and slightly lower armhole are smart and comfortable too. These shoulder yokes are cut in one with the back, with darts below them to give just the right ease across the bust. Don't miss that center-front skirt panel with pleats at either side. It's just what your figure needs to keep in the straight-and-narrow fashion of fashion and trim down a larger hipline! Three-quarter sleeves are optional.

Pattern 4000 is available in women's sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36 takes 2½ yards 39 inch fabric.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly: Size, Name, Address and Style Number, and send orders to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., The McNamee Newspaper Unit, 175 McDermott Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

Care Is Necessary

Dirt, or dead insects, should never be piled out of the radiator core of an automobile, as this is destructive to the delicate coils. Instead, the hood should be lifted and a brush placed between the coils to force out the foreign matter with water pressure.

Hard On Bird Life

Oil From Ships Sunk By Enemy

Oil from tankers and other craft sunk in naval warfare in the Atlantic is taking its toll of North American bird life, according to the east coast migratory bird officer of the Department of Mines and Resources.

Observers along the coast report that increasing numbers of waterfowl and sea birds are being washed ashore dead or in dying condition.

The oil from sunken vessels or submarines comes to the surface and floats for days in calm patches or slicks, often extending over wide areas. The birds alight on the oil-calmed water and once their plumages become saturated with oil they are unable to fly and have to drift helplessly until cold or starvation brings death.

There are stars made of material so closely packed together that only one cubic inch of it weighs a ton.

An egotist is a man who always talks about himself when you want to talk about yourself.

One industry which could well shut down for the duration is the rumour factory.

The United States consumed 50 per cent of Canada's newspaper exports of April, 1940.

EASIER ON YOUR THROAT

DAILY MAIL

18 FOR 20c.

By GENE BYRNES

REG'LAR FELLERS—Perpetual Motion

NOW I LIKE THAT PARTY ON FURNITURE, BUT I'VE HAD TO KEEP HIM FROM THE FURNITURE OR GET RID OF HIM?

COME ON FELLER! FIGURE OUT HOW TO KEEP HIM FROM THE FURNITURE OR GET RID OF HIM?

MAYBE TH'SLL BE TRYING TO GET HIM TO WORK—ANYHOW WE'LL TRY IT.

SEE, MOM! THOSE MOLES KEEP HIN SO CLOSE TO THE FURNITURE?

427

Inventory Will Be Taken Of Man Power In Canada

Vancouver.—Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, federal minister of labor, told Canadians of the government's plan for further mobilization of Canada's man and woman power commencing April 1.

Under the plan, Mr. Mitchell said the government would obtain a "manpower inventory" of more than 8,000,000 workers throughout the country.

This inventory, he said, would be taken through the unemployment, insurance commission and employers. Starting April 1, in order to keep the records up to date, those workers coming within the scope of the unemployment insurance act, would be asked to register. At the same time, said employees who are not insurable because of high earnings or other reasons, will also be asked to register.

"I assure you there will be no effort spared to make the plan effective," Mr. Mitchell said. "All have been asking for total war effort—those of every political party, every section of our community life. All have been asking for full use of man power. I say—well, you are going to get it."

"There will be, I am afraid, some friction of it which may be annoying and disagreeable; things we may like. However, you may be assured that, while the plan will go through, it will be made as free from objectionable and compulsory features as possible."

Mr. Mitchell said that when his department, which has charge of the registration, completes its task, it will have "what might be described as 'man-power inventory' of well over 8,000,000 workers."

"It is a stock-taking of Canada's available man-power—and when I say man-power I include woman-power—to find its numbers, its skill, its adaptability, and its availability for different lines of work."

"The war has made it necessary to develop huge industries, many of which require skilled workers. The man-power inventory will discover whether or not there are skilled workers still available who might be utilized to help along in war industries. It will show how many men are engaged in what might be called essential industries and how many are still working in undertakings which could stand over until after the war. It will, in a word, furnish a real basis for the development of an efficient, speedy, and active war effort which will bring maximum results."

"Given an accurate man-power inventory we can, in progressive stages and after full consultation with those who might be affected, undertake the task of selective placement of the available man and woman-power where the full effect of their efforts can be brought to bear on the defeat of that ruthless man in Berlin and all his fellow criminals."

Mr. Mitchell said that the federal government, to obtain the basis for its "man-power inventory" had decided to combine registration of workers coming within the scope of the Unemployment Insurance Act, with a similar registration of those not insurable through higher earnings or other reasons, if they work for the same employer. Thus, he said, unnecessary effort and duplication would be avoided.

Problem For Japan

Nazis Wonder Whether Areas Lately Won Can Be Held

Berlin.—The German newspaper Koelnische Zeitung has raised the question whether Japan would be able to cope with a huge transport problem resulting from the occupation of so many widely-scattered territories.

Now that many areas have been won, the paper said, the whole problem of safeguarding troops, establishing bases and exploiting the resources of the islands is one of transport.

"Whether Japan can keep economically what she got by fighting," the paper added, "depends upon whether she is able to construct a sufficient merchant fleet in time to maintain communications between her motherland and the Pacific territories."

Will Meet Demands

Ottawa.—The commodity price stabilization corporation has purchased from the Australian government Canada's entire requirements of currants and raisins, it was announced by the wartime prices and trade board.

Alaska Highway

Will Become Part Of Canadian Highway System

Ottawa.—After the war the Alaska highway in Canada will become part of the Canadian highway system subject to the understanding there shall be no discriminatory conditions as between Canadian and United States civilian traffic, notes exchanged by Ottawa and Washington revealed.

The notes were issued by Prime Minister Mackenzie King who announced March 6 that the Canadian government had approved a United States offer to undertake the building of the highway from Fort St. John, B.C. to Alaska.

A Canadian note, dated March 18, set forth it was understood that the United States would carry out the necessary surveys for which preliminary arrangements had already been made. Construction of a pioneer road by U.S. engineer troops for surveys and initial construction would also be undertaken.

The United States will also arrange for completion of the highway after war conditions made by the U.S. public roads administration and awarded with a view to the "execution of all contracts in the shortest possible time." It was also stated whether the contractors are Canadian or American.

The United States will maintain the highway until the end of the war and for six months thereafter before the Canadian government may wish to assume responsibility for the maintenance of the Canadian section at an earlier date.

Difficult Task Faces McArthur In Australia

Washington.—Gen. MacArthur is facing an extremely formidable task in directing the Battle for Australia, military experts here declared in cautioning against a wave of false optimism.

The odds, they pointed out, are still heavy in the enemy's favor. However much the United Nations may have been heartened by arrival of American ground troops and air force units in considerable strength or by MacArthur's dramatic shift from Batavia to supreme command of United Nations forces in Australia.

In all analyses of the situation, the most these authorities would venture was that the Japanese would be in for the fiercest campaign of the war if they attempt to smash Australia as they have smashed Singapore and the Netherlands Indies.

The expectation is that the enemy will risk the campaign. If the Japanese do not attempt it, it is, if they make the attempt and fail, then the great island continent "Down Under" remains in the hands of the United Nations. The southern jumping-off point for a major offensive once sufficient men and material are massed.

If MacArthur can hold Australia for such a day, the experts said, the Australian, British, American, and Netherlands fighting men serving in his command have a long and costly job ahead, with plenty of reserves to match the success they may win.

The strategy the task calls for goes well with MacArthur's military temperament. It is the strategy of a dynamic defense—striking out as hard and as often as possible at the enemy. The Australians already have put it into effect, hammering away savagely from the air at the Japanese footholds in nearby islands in local tactical invading forces off balance.

"For the undertaking, MacArthur has many advantages he did not possess in the Philippines, and probably has many disadvantages.

Going To Ontario

Vancouver.—Labor Minister Mitchell said arrangements had been completed for the transfer of 3,000 male Japanese nationals from British Columbia to Northern Ontario for work in the forests. Mr. Mitchell said the Japanese would go to work in pulp mills and logging camps in northern Ontario at points far removed from any city.

Report Sabotage In Germany

London.—Reports from the German frontier say there was a big explosion last month in the famous Meuser arms works at Rottweil, in southwestern Germany. Sabotage is suspected. An eye-witness was quoted as saying that damage was considerable.

RETURNS TO INDIA



Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell turned the defence of Java over to the Netherlands East Indies officers and returned to the high command in India. The change was considered to have been dictated partly by political considerations. Good sources said Britain will give India nominal status and India must be guaranteed the military leadership of a top-level soldier.

Wins Military Medal

Nova Scotia Man First Canadian To Get This Award

Somewhere in England. For a secret exploit that required persistent courage, Sapper Fraser Hutchinson, of Dartmouth, N.S., has been awarded the Military Medal. It was announced in Canadian army routine orders. He is the first Canadian to win the Military Medal since the start of the war.

The exploit occurred several months ago and Hutchinson is now back with his original field company of the Royal Canadian Engineers wearing the red, white and blue ribbon on his battle dress.

The story of the sapper's daring reads like a fiction thriller but no details can be made public at present for military reasons.



AMBASSADORS MEET

Celebration of the 24th anniversary of the Red Army of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was a gala affair in Washington. Army and navy officials crowded the Soviet embassy. Among them were Lord Halifax, British ambassador, and Lady Halifax, shown here with Soviet Ambassador Litvinov. At New York Litvinov declared the Allies could "deal Hitler a knockout blow this summer by a simultaneous offensive on two fronts." At Philadelphia Lord Halifax upheld British policy and conduct in the war with the statement that Britain had shipped 9,000 planes and 3,000 tanks abroad in 1941 at "appalling risks" to the safety of the home front.

INSPECTS WAR INDUSTRIES



Workers in the Research Enterprises Toronto plant found General McNaughton was interested in what was going on. He stopped at that with Miss Kirkpatrick, one of the general's staff, in Toronto was brief. He went to Hamilton and Windsor to inspect other war industries.

Defence Of Australia

Thinks Japanese Will Be Able To Overrun Large Areas

Winnipeg.—The former Canadian assistant trade commissioner to Australia, R. P. Bower, predicts that large areas of Australia will be overrun by the Japanese before Allied defenders can throw the invader out. Bower says Australia will be invaded in the near future. But he points out that Australia can and will be defended with great success in a great many places.

The former commissioner says many points in Australia are natural defence position—better even than those in Libya. He says if Allied forces are concentrated in these areas—rather than spread over the entire country—Australia can be easily defended until the eventual defeat of the Japs.

Casualty Lists

Will Be Announced In U.S. As Government Policy

Washington.—The office of facts and figures issued a comprehensive statement of the United States government's policy on war news, including an announcement that casualty lists will be made public.

The statement also promised that "the war news board will publish at frequent intervals a production programme which will enable the public judge whether the production program is progressing satisfactorily or not."

Sales Are Small

Gas Rationing For Yukon And Northern Area Not Necessary

Ottawa.—The Yukon and Northwest Territories will be exempt from gasoline rationing, it was announced by Munitions Minister Howe. Mr. Howe said total sales in those areas are too small to justify the expensive administration machinery which would be necessary in applying the rationing system.

Coarse Grain Surplus

United States Agrees To Take Any Canada May Have

Ottawa.—In the joint Canadian-American program to encourage production of more vegetable oils, the United States has agreed to take Canadian surpluses of coarse grains if they develop in the coming year. Agriculture Minister Gardiner said in the House of Commons.

The minister said Canada has an agreement with the United States on coarse grains. The Dominion had been asked to produce as much as possible while the United States on larger soybean production to provide substitutes for vegetable oils usually imported from areas now cut off by war in the Pacific.

War Supplies From Here Are Fairly Allocated

Ottawa.—The external affairs department said that Canada has been meeting the import requirements of all the United Nations "as fast as goods comes off the production lines and shipping space becomes available."

The departmental statement was issued in answer to a Sydney Daily Telegraph editorial criticizing the appointment of Canadian war supplies to Australia.

"In the ordinary course, goods are shipped to the countries which order them, unless these countries agree to their diversion to other destinations," the statement said. The Daily Telegraph said that in February 1941 Britain received 67 times as much goods from Canada as did Australia, and that although the British figures included foodstuffs they were nonetheless staggering. In this connection the external affairs department said:

"The nominal export figures quoted in this Daily Telegraph article are no guide to the countries in which Canadian exports are ultimately used because goods consigned to one destination are frequently diverted to another while en route to meet the shifting exigencies of the general war situation."

"In particular, goods consigned from Canada to the United Kingdom and the United States have been made available by those countries wherever the need for them was greatest."

"Naturally statistics of these diversions and of actual deliveries into war theatres of essential supplies are not made public."

Earlier Munitions Minister Howe said Canada's output of war materials to Allied nations is allocated by Britain.

"The Daily Telegraph says Canada's February export figures 'whoever is responsible for the allocation of Canada's war output has lost his sense of values'."

"The position is simply that Canada, as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, seeks to Britain to allocate her output of war materials," Mr. Howe said.

"If Britain tells us to send our supplies to the Middle East we send them to the Middle East; if she tells us to send them to Australia we send them to Australia."

The bulk of candy sales in United States are on a penny basis.

Farm Machinery Prices To Have Small Increase

Ottawa.—The wartime prices and trade board announced it has permitted farm machinery companies in Canada to make minor adjustments in their prices for certain types of machinery, but has not allowed adjustment to the full extent of the increases put into effect in the United States for similar machines.

Increases in the United States for these machines have ranged from two to 17 per cent, but the maximum increase allowed in Canada by a recent order of the board is limited to five per cent.

Most Canadian companies had made price adjustments before the basic period for price control was set at Sept. 15 to Oct. 31, 1941, and no further adjustments can be made by these companies in respect of lines on which such adjustments had been made, said H. H. Bloom, administrator of farm machinery.

However, a number of companies had not been able to make their adjustments before the ceiling period was fixed. These were mostly importing companies held up in their adjustments because Washington had insisted that their applications for adjustment in their prices, upon which their Canadian prices were necessarily based. The board's order has now made allowance for these companies, but in no case is their readjustment upward permitted to exceed five per cent.

There has been no general increase in the price of farm machinery or parts since the basic period, beyond the adjustments mentioned, which affect only a comparatively small number of companies and lines of machinery. The board has allowed any increase in the normal depreciation or margin or profit, which remain as they formerly existed. The adjustments, the administrator pointed out, have been made to assure a continued supply of machines which have to be imported and enable some of the small local manufacturers to stabilize their prices and continue production.

Manufacturers and importers of farm machinery in general in Canada have in fact been required to take a considerable "squeeze" on their margins in many cases, as increases in costs of labor and materials over those of 1940 have been as high as nine and 10 per cent, on some lines whereas the board's requirements under the ceiling regulations have recognized only a five per cent adjustment.

Duty Value Lowered

Shortage Of Apples For Canada Made Move Necessary

Ottawa.—Customs Commissioner H. D. Scully announced that Revenue Minister Gillen has ordered a reduction of the 15 per cent duty on apples effective March 26.

It was the first change in three years that the duty value on apples has been lowered.

The order, made necessary by the shortage of apples for home consumption because of increased export demand, will mean a reduction in duty of 50 cents a bushel.

Japan Using Poison Gas

Chungking.—A Chinese high command communiqué said that the Japanese used poison gas in an engagement with Chinese troops in western Szechuan province March 13, causing several Chinese casualties. (The Chinese command previously charged that the Japanese used poison gas in beating off heavy Chinese attacks last October in the Ichang region, in western Hubei province.)

Massacre Of Civilians

Moscow.—Russian despatches from the south-western front said the Germans recently had killed 20,000 civilians in Kharkov, bringing the total of slain civilians in that city to 30,000 since the German occupation began. The despatches said Kharkov lacked food, heat and light and that the only habitable places were occupied by the Germans.

Dry Cell Batteries

Ottawa.—After March 31 the manufacture of dry cell batteries for portable radios will be prohibited, the department of munitions and supply announced. The retail sale of available stocks will not be affected.

Digging In

Dublin.—Six hundred more ground shelters to accommodate 30,000 people are to be constructed in this capital of Eire.

Patience Is Needed

People of Western World Could Learn Lesson From China

Some words of advice were given to a people smarting under the blows of an unrelenting foe. Dr. Hsueh, Chinese Ambassador to Washington, was the man who gave the advice. The people who got it were Vancouver folk attending the Board of Trade's Victory Loan luncheon.

The advice was this—Let us learn from China a little lesson of patience, and let us not avenge in our common faith.

That is sound counsel. Coming from China to-day it deserves our special consideration.

We have been fighting Japan for less than three months. The Chinese have been fighting Japan for more than four years.

We have suffered reverses, Japan's war machine has overrun a string of our strategic footholds. China, too, has suffered reverses—much more severe reverses than ours. The aggressor has taken a great extent of China's "Good Earth." He has bombed Chinese cities, killed Chinese civilians. If our wounds were to equal those of China, British Columbia would be in the hands of Japan, her lords and Japanese war planes would be bombing Canadian cities on the prairies.

We have not suffered these things. All that we have suffered is the loss of military bases, resources and dignity. Our face are red but our homes are safe.

"Patience," says China's spokesman. Yet we could learn a lesson of patience from China. From China who has fought on, alone, for four years—making, pushing, pushing against modern mechanized might—who has built up, under fire, a rough and ready war industry, who has battled the leveling of cities and behind the lines, and who above all, has forged the bonds of a national unity that has revolutionized the spirit of its people who see a new China, a better China, rising from the ashes of the old.

Let us learn a little from Old China—Vancouver News-Herald.

May Become Popular

With Motoring Restricted People Can Get Acquainted With Home

Hiding on rubber has revolutionized life for very many people. The family car has vastly expanded the community within which we have been accustomed to live. The church or the club may be in a part of the city altogether remote from the homes of their members. The schools to which the children go, the theatres where recreation is sought and the hotels or places of entertainment where the younger set gathers for the occasional frolic may be distant but easily reachable by the family motor which has been a standing invitation to get away from home.

But rubber has suddenly become one of the least available commodities. The tires which are here to-day may be gone tomorrow. In the States there has even been talk of rationing the tires which motorists now have and using the rubber for military purposes. In Ontario it is said that this has been thought of here, but no decision has so far been made. But it is clear that when the present tires are gone there will be no new ones to replace them during the war. There may be a slight postponement by re-treaded tires of the day when the private car must be laid by for gather coverts in the garage, but that day apparently is inevitable and not so very far distant.

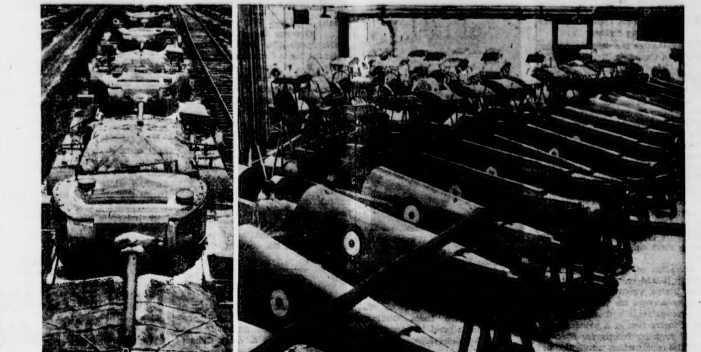
It is not unreasonable to suppose that humanity must make up its mind to another revolution in its life. Boundaries of communities will again shrink. And it may not prove much of a loss to the country if families find that the home acquires a more important status in the daily life. If the parish church takes on a new consequence, and if every locality becomes more conscious of the community spirit. It is not only in the greater amount of walking that will be done that the new order of 1942 and after will demonstrate itself.

W. H. Moore, M.P., recently had occasion to refer to the decline of political consequences among people of today, and he suggested that it might in some degree be attributable to the vanishing of the cracker-barrel club which used to discuss every issue from A to Z. It is not impossible that with the disappearance of the family car and the barring out of laicist ties, the cracker-barrel and its club may come back again, and the country may have a revival in every fibre of its being. The uses of adversity are not necessarily depressing.—Toronto Telegram.

Many of the sayings attributed to Confucius came from Egypt.

The surface temperature on the sun is about 10,800 degrees F.

CANADIAN WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS ARE STRIKING BLOWS ON EVERY FRONT



Bren guns for Chungking, munitions for Hawaii and the Philippines. The Axis every day. Hon. C. D. Howe is going in Montreal. Three of the armored fighting vehicles of this type are going right into service against 70 planes a week or approximately 300 a month. Some types, said Mr. Howe, are the most modern of planes used by the armed forces.

Red Cross

Saskatchewan Junior Red Cross Had A Good Year In 1941

The year 1941 saw the greatest gain of any year in the formation of new Junior Red Cross branches, and a greatly increased individual membership. Junior branches 1940, numbered 3,708, 1941, 5,161. Junior members, 1940, 106,813; 1941, 138,865, for Saskatchewan.

The year 1941 also saw great effort on the part of Junior Members, in raising a total of 143,983.43, through their Crippled Children's Service Fund and the National Junior Red Cross War Fund, which they remitted to provincial headquarters. Regina, and from which they purchased and donated five Mobile Kitchens for the use of British Red Cross, 2,500 boxes for British sufferers from bombing-raids, at \$2.00 apiece, and at the end of the year sent \$8,014.08, to national office, for probable use in the British Isles to the establishment of nurseries for children under five years of age who survive injuries from bombings in city areas, a new and appropriate scheme.

Beside these excellent donations, they carried the Peace-Time Service of the Junior Red Cross Hospital. Regina, to 108 physically handicapped patients, 76 of which were orthopedic cases, requiring plaster casts and later, special shoes, and in some cases braces. Other cases included such as cardiac, torticollis, spinal, and in some cases, the treatment of crippled children was inaugurated in December, 1919, as a place-time service of healthy children to those hampered in activity, and has been carried continuously to those less fortunate, for 22 years.

New Coinage

Royal Mint Meets Unprecedented Demand For Coins

The Royal Mint was in operation from 10 to 24 hours a day for the greater part of 1941 to meet an unprecedented demand for coins. H. E. Ewart, master of the mint, said in his annual report tabled in the House of Commons by Finance Minister Hiley.

"The continued unprecedented demand for subsidiary coin in 1940 and 1941 is doubtless due to war activities, general acceleration of business transactions and increased earnings of the people," Mr. Ewart reported.

Coinage issues exceeded 80,000,000 pieces in 1941. This output was met by maintaining peak production without resorting to the purchase of blanks which was found necessary in 1940 when more than 122,000,000 coins were issued.

Net increase in value of coins in circulation was \$4,603,743. The mint received 7,643 deposits of gold bullion weighing 6,444,051 ounces, and he expects the year's increase of 118,838 ounces over 1940.

For Canadian Goods

Britain To Spend Large Sum For British Forces In Far East

The Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes are to spend \$5,000,000 (\$22,000,000) yearly in Canada on supplies for the British forces in the Middle East, it was announced. The supplies, some of which already have reached cantenans in the Middle East, West Africa and elsewhere, consist of food, clothing, blankets, medical supplies, tooth paste, soap, canned goods, spirits and cigarettes.

Created Marionettes

Tony Sarg Whose Art Made Him Famous Is Dead

Tony Sarg, 59, world-famous creator of marionettes, died in New York a few weeks ago. Born in Guatemala of English parents, he learned the art of wood-carving from his German grandfather at an early age. The latter's influence was felt along other lines, too, for young Sarg was picked off to a German military academy to learn how to be a German officer.

Sarg's love for illustration took him from the German Army to London in 1905, where he worked in an attic and submitted illustrations to London magazines and newspapers. He carved marionettes, and when his career came he made good manipulating them for the benefit of American tourists drawn to his shows in Dickens' Old Curiosity Shop.

He reached New York in 1915 and made steady progress as a marionette man. Meantime he dabbled in other artistic fields, illustrating books of his own and others, designing textiles, pottery, rugs and furniture for children.

The achievement he considered his best—and one that proved for him the best type of publicity—was the creation of the grotesque balloon caricatures that blew up and down Broadway Thanksgiving Day in Macy's annual parade.

Making War Material

Typewriter manufacturers now make artillery components. Gun control equipment. One firm assembles a small caliber gun, another makes anti-aircraft projectiles, and all will be asked to take on the manufacture of complex items needed for the war program.

Women as well as men served as jesters in the courts of the Middle Ages.

Registered Seed

Has To Be Up To A Certain Specified Standard

"What seed shall I buy to be certain of good seed?" is a question frequently asked. To get a good start with a good seed, it is necessary to buy only a few bushels of Registered or Certified seed. These grades of seeds are derived from crops inspected in the field and for which seed certificates are issued finally by the Plant Products Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. These are legal grades under the Seeds Act of Canada. A variety is accepted for registration only after it has been carefully compared with other varieties and found to be deserving of a place in some part of the Dominion. Registration of certification of seed implies that the crop from which it has been derived must have been inspected in the field and found to have the required degree of purity of variety and kind. It must also be free from weeds and seed borne diseases within certain limits. Further, before the seed can be sold as registered or certified, it must be subjected to a purity and germination test, and if up to a certain specified standard, it is tagged and sealed in accordance with the regulations prescribed under the Seeds Act.

Here's an old British war veteran's comments on the escape of those three Naal battleships: "Yer can't catch rats in their holes. Now we've got 'em out of their holes, we'll finish 'em off, one by one."

In the earth's "normal" weather periods, says some scientists, the polar seas are free of ice.

Upper Yosemite falls, world's largest free-falling waterfall, drops 1,430 feet in one fall.

The Giant's Steps

Formed Stairway For Indian Spirits According To Old Legend

The Giant's Steps, or Giant's Stairway, situated in the centre of Paradise Valley in Banff National Park, is a succession of large rectangular blocks of stone placed by nature in such regular formation as to suggest an immense stairway. Over these stone steps the crystal clear water of Wastach brook, forming a beautiful cascade or series of waterfalls. These steps formed, according to Indian legend, the ancient stairway of the Indian spirits of the upper air. So impressed were the Indians with the beauty of the scene, that they named the brook "Wastach," meaning beautiful. The Giant's Steps are easily reached from Banff, either by motor or saddle-horse.

The Price of Silence

Over the counter of the pawnshop a musician handed his violin with the brief comment: "How much?" The pawnbroker examined the instrument and replied: "Five dollars."

"Five dollars? That's ridiculous! Why, the neighbors offered me more than that."

Wasted Energy

The Ottawa Journal says one of the minor nuisances of life is the illegible signature appended to a letter. If all the time wasted in business offices trying to decipher indecipherable scrawls could be put to work building bombers the result would be astounding.

Well-Equipped

The Nipponese soldier carries 25-35 lbs., 400 rounds of ammunition, five days of iron rations—rice and sausage—a tin hat, a spade, first aid kit, a fanatical spirit and a bitter hatred of the White Man. You can't fool with that sort of guy, says the London Free Press.

BRITISH PARATROOPS STAGE RAID ON GERMAN BASE



British air-borne division has gone into action. The second appearance of British paratroops was the first appearance of a powerful British force in France since the fall of that nation. The raiders wrecked a radio-liaison. With the co-operation of infantry and the navy, they made their return to Britain. Only when they were recrossing the channel did the Nazis muster a counter-attack.

Efficient Production

Three Points Which Farmers Might Give Attention To

Speaking at the opening of the Canadian Horticultural Council Annual Meeting in Ottawa a few days ago, Dr. J. S. Barton, Dominion Deputy Minister of Agriculture, said there were three points fruit and vegetable producers and farmers generally might give more attention to. Here they are: First—efficient production. A lot has been done in this direction but there is need for much more to be done. A product properly produced is already more than half marketed, he said. Two—Production of quality products is still an important touchstone, no matter what the product may be. Three—What the producer expects to get for his products must be reckoned in terms of value to the consumer.

He said that in the third year of the war the point has been reached where the demands of agriculture have been enlarged and more pronounced. With respect to the difficulties confronting producers there are three that are outstanding: labour, shortage of supply of some requirements and delivery of supplies. The last may be the most serious for the Government than one for the producers.

While fruit is placed by the British in a somewhat minor category during war time from the viewpoint of the war product, it may increase in importance because of its nutritive value and as a product to relieve the monotony of the diet. Referred to by Dr. Barton as the one bright spot is the possibility of increasing the domestic consumption. The domestic market has been by no means fully explored.

As a result of the war he said that the domestic market has been explored. He believed that eventually nutrition will be regarded as even more important than education as a matter of the public welfare.

Fear Post-war Reprisals

People In Germany Know European Nations Will Take Their Revenge

Germany today knows she is licked but continues to fight with undiminished fury in an effort to postpone as long as possible the time of peace. According to Alex. Dreier, N.B.C. correspondent and last newsmen to leave Berlin before war broke out.

"I saw the first crack in Germany's morale when the blitz victory over Russia, which was promised according to Alex. Dreier, N.B.C. correspondent and last newsmen to leave Berlin before war broke out.

"On the eve of Pearl Harbor, Germany has been so undermined with hopelessness that even Naal could turn to the aid of their fear of ultimate disaster. I don't mean that the Naal regime is about to crack under the pressure of the war. The machine and it is still magnificent despite losses on the eastern front. In fact, recent setbacks have strengthened Germany's will to fight with a new ferocity.

"The little fellow under Hitler is afraid of what will happen to him after he stops fighting. I talked with Germans who believe that a murderous horde of avengers—demolished Russians, Poles, Czechs, Serbs, Norwegians, Belgians, Danes, Dutch and French—will swarm over Germany once military operations have ceased. A Naal officer told me that if Germany is defeated 30,000,000 Germans will die—and not on the battlefield.

"The Nazis told the world they were going to win the war. But the average German told me he was continuing it out of fear—fear of postwar reprisals."

Service Guaranteed

Water Supplied Information To Patron At New York Restaurant

This happened in a chophouse, the name of which, after due reflection, we have decided to withhold. One day at lunch, a regular patron backed up from the menu and said irritably: "What is this is a mode, anyway? I'm always seeing it in manual and I don't even know what it looks like." The waiter pondered, then he surreptitiously pointed out a solitary customer who had just seated himself at a nearby table. "I'll talk that gentleman into ordering it," he said. He did, too, and on the way back from the kitchen he stopped at the curious one's table, lifted the dish cover, and said: "That's what it looks like, sir."

A goldfish can live in water below the temperatures of 32 and 90 degrees Fahrenheit. 2468



Dress up for Easter

LADIES' SPRING COATS
LADIES' SPRING HATS,
DRESSES
AND ACCESSORIES

All Smartly Styled and Reasonably Priced

THE CARBON TRADING COMPANY

I. Guttman, Prop

Carbon, Alberta

GASOLINE, OIL AND REPAIR PARTS ARE STRICTLY CASH

This is a government rule and must be enforced

1935 Ford Coupe, Reconditioned, and 3 new tires
1937 Ford Light Delivery, motor reconditioned
and five good tires.
1931 Chevrolet Coach; 1930 Ford Roadster
1941 Ford 2-ton Truck, long wheelbase, good tires.

CARBON MOTORS

FORD SALES & SERVICE

Benny Schielke, Prop.

Carbon, Alta.

HOT + BUNS

Delivered to Your Door Good Friday Morning
Leave your orders at local stores or Bakery
Per Dozen 25c

DICK'S BAKERY

SHIP YOUR LIVESTOCK BY TRUCK

Loads Picked Up Tuesdays

D. G. MURRAY

ASHES AND RUBBISH

● Clean-up time is now here.
Let me haul your ashes and rubbish.

CHAS. PATTISON

UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA
REV. R.R. HINCHEY, minister

CARBON:

Preaching Service 11:00 a.m.

Sunday School 12:10 p.m.

HERICANA:

Preaching Service 8:00 p.m.

BRISKEER:

Sunday School 11:00 a.m.

Preaching Service 7:30 p.m.

ALL ARE WELCOME

Change Now to
**SUMMER GRADES OF
GREASE AND OIL**

and have the old grease
and sludge flushed out.

Bring Your Car to
CARBON AUTO SERVICE

Phone: 33 — C.A. Crossman.

Send or bring in any new items
that you may know of. The Chronicle
is always glad to get local news items
and in many cases these are only
available from the people involved.

THE CARBON CHRONICLE

Issued Every Thursday at
CARBON, ALBERTA

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E. J. ROULEAU,
Editor and Publisher

HE IS RISEN

When centuries ago, this gladness
rang out from the faithful watch-
ers by the tomb of the Man of Galilee,
there was given to the world one of
its most precious gifts—a certain hope
of life beyond the grave. It is true
that down through the ages theories
have been propounded, and arguments
have waxed hot, as to just what this
after life would be, and while no satis-
factory solution has ever been given,
nor we opine ever will be, the fact
remains that because of the Resurrec-
tion, we of this present age have an
anchor of hope that otherwise could
not have been ours.

It matters not whether we are ad-
herents of any of the many dogmas
and creeds of the present day, or
whether we subscribe to none, those
magic words uttered almost two thou-
sand years ago, "He Is Risen" have
a deep significance in the lives of all
of us.

Picture if you can, the hopelessness
of a world without hope—the desola-
tion of our lives, if, in triumphing
over the grave, the Master had not
also given to us hope of a similar
triumph.
Easter commemorates not only the
world's greatest tragedy, it dates also
the birth of the world's greatest hope,
the putting into operation of the world's
greatest balance wheel. With this an-
chor of faith removed, civilization
would totter, and if existence continued
it would be of the lowest and most
benighted kind.

At an examination of a class of first
aid, a member was asked:

"What would you do if you found a
man in a fainting condition?"

"I'd give him some brandy," was the
reply.

"And if there was no brandy?"

"I'd promise him some."

"But had a bad cold and he was un-
derdressed as to whether he should stuff
it or shove it."

"What did he do?"

"Flooded it."

Snicklefritz----



Captain: "All hands on deck! The
ship is leaking."
Sleepy Voice (from the hold): "Aw
put a pin under it and come to bed."

"Do you know a reliable fortune
teller?"
"Well, Dunn and Bradstreet
are rather good."

"Golf is pie for me."
"Yeah! I noticed you always get
plenty of slices."

The Smiths were on the balcony and
could hear what a young couple were
saying in the garden below.
Mrs. Smith: "I think he wants to
propose. We ought not to listen. What-
to him?"

Mr. Smith: "Why should I? Nobody
whistled to warn me."

"I suppose if your son drives the car
you have to walk half the time."

"Yes, and the other half too, because
my wife drives."

Father (after son had taken an
enormous bite): "Another bite like
that and you will leave this table."

Son: "Another bite like that and I'll
be through."

A motorist's car had stalled on a
country road. The driver looked over
his car and saw it was lubrication
trouble. He asked an old lady in a
neatly cottage if she had any oil in
the house. "Any kind will do," he said.
"Castor oil if you have it."

"I ain't got any castor oil, sir," said
the old lady regretfully, "but I can fix
you up with a dose of salts."

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY MUST BE KEPT IN

A By-Law decrees that Livestock and Poultry
must not run at large within the limits of the Vil-
lage of Carbon. Owners are requested to keep in
their livestock and poultry or they will be im-
pounded.

ALEX REID, Sec.-Treas.

WE HAVE IT!

MONOTONE

IN SIX COLORS

A NEW WASHABLE WALL FINISH
that can be applied to wall board, new or old
plastered walls, or over old kalsomine walls.

A Limited Quantity of Cedar Fence Posts

ROUND STOCK TROUGHS
BUILT TO ORDER

CROWN LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED

H.T. SOBEY, manager

CARBON, Alta.

SLEEPING SICKNESS AGAIN FEARED AMONG HORSES

Alberta farmers are again warned
by Department of Agriculture veteri-
narians that there is danger of an out-
break of sleeping sickness this year,
and that early vaccination of horses
with "tick" vaccine will prevent any
outbreak developing into epidemic pro-
portions. Cases reported last year
came from widely separated sections
of Alberta, indicating wide infestation
of the disease. It is now generally accepted that
humans may contract the disease, so vac-
cination becomes a matter of national
concern, in addition to a growing eco-
nomic factor in the nation at war.

Term of Hon. J.C. Bowen as Lieut-
enant-Governor of Alberta is drawing
to a close. He was appointed on March
22, 1937, and unofficial reports from
Alberta are that the present Governor
may have his term extended.

Advancing Alberta's claims for ex-
pansion to the northward, Hon. W.A.
Fulton introduced resolutions in the
Legislature during the past week. He
claimed that no objection had been
made by other provinces pushing their
boundaries north, that such expansion
would lead to early development of the
mineral areas and materially assist
the war effort by making available
huge quantities of industrial resources.

Crop Production Programme for the PRAIRIE PROVINCES, 1942

Canada's War Requirements Call for:

A production of wheat limited to what can be sold in the domestic
and export markets during the crop year 1942-43.

An unlimited production of coarse grains for live stock feeding to pro-
duce . . . the Animal Products and Fats needed in the Domestic Market.
. . . the Bacon, Dairy Products and Eggs Wanted by Britain.

A greatly increased production of Flaxseed to meet Vegetable Oil Needs
of Canada and the United States in view of War Developments.

GRAIN MARKETING POLICY

WHEAT—Deliveries to remain limited; Price to be
increased.

Authorized deliveries: 280 million bu. from Western
Canada as compared with 250 million bu. authorized
from all Canada last year. This 280 million bu. is
believed all that can be marketed in the 1942-43 crop
year, and the expected carryover of 400 million bu.
at July 31, 1942, will constitute an adequate reserve.
Individual deliveries will again be determined on a
quota basis.

Price: The initial price for deliveries in 1942-43 under
authorized quotas will be 90 cents per bu., basis No. 1
Northern in store Fort William (Port Arthur or
Vancouver). This 20 cents price increase plus higher
authorized deliveries considerably enhances the wheat
outlook for 1942-43 as compared with that of 1941-42.
(Note: Higher delivery price of wheat not to affect
the price of bread in Canada.)

COARSE GRAINS—Unlimited production.

Acres: Bonuses in adjoining columns.

Price Floors: To assist farmers to increase their production of barley and oats:

a. A minimum price is established for barley at 60
cents, basis No. 2 C.W. 6-Row in store Fort
William (Port Arthur).

b. A minimum price is established for oats at 45 cents,
basis No. 2 C.W. in store Fort William (Port
Arthur).

In connection with barley and oat prices, the Cana-
dian Wheat Board is empowered to carry out the
policy.

FLAXSEED—Unlimited production.

Price: A fixed price is established for flaxseed at
22.50 cents basis No. 1 C.W. in store Fort William (Port
Arthur). Canadian Wheat Board empowered to pur-
chase and handle all flaxseed derived by producers
in Canada during the crop year 1942-43.

Wheat-Acreage Reduction Policy

LIMITED WHEAT ACREAGE

Since last 280 million bu. wheat can be delivered in
the 1942-43 crop year, regardless of how good the
crop may be, only about 30 or 21 million acres should
be sown to wheat in 1942 or about what was sown
in 1941.

PAYMENTS FOR ACREAGE DIVERSION

It is contemplated that \$2 per acre will be paid on
land taken out of wheat and either summerfallowed
or seeded to barley, oats, flaxseed, rye, peas, corn,
clover, grasses, or millet. These payments are design-
ed to assist farmers who co-operate in the wheat-
acreage reduction programme and to encourage the
production of coarse grains and other live stock feeds.

The above payments are to be based on the number
of acres by which the farmer reduces his wheat acre-
age in 1942 as compared with the basic acreage in
1940. To obtain the payments the farmer must sow
to coarse grains or grasses, or must summerfallow
areas in excess of the basic 1940 acreage sown to
these crops or left in summerfallow.

The crop production programme in western Canada
is intended to provide maximum quantities of agri-
cultural products vital to war needs and at the
same time ensure a balance in production plans that
will permit successful farm practice in the Prairie
Provinces.

P.F.R.A. AMENDMENT

It is proposed to amend the Prairie Farm Assistance
Act by removing the price restriction of eighty cents
per bushel in the determination of an emergency year
under the Act.

War Requirements Call for More Hogs, More Milk, More Beef, More Wool, More Eggs, More Fats and Oils in 1942

HELP WIN THE WAR BY PRODUCING THOSE CROPS THAT
ARE URGENTLY NEEDED IN OUR 1942 WAR EFFORT

This Means Particularly More Barley and Flaxseed

AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES BOARD
DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

HONOURABLE J. G. GARDINER,
Minister

G. S. H. BARTON,
Deputy Minister

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN CANADA

Parish of Christ Church, Carbon

The Rev. T. H. Chapman, R.D.
INCUMBENT

Organist, Miss Norah Atkinson

Assistant: Mrs. M.J. Isaac

Choir Master: Mr. Hugh Isaac

S. S. Supt.: Mrs. H.M. McNaughton

April 5th—Easter Sunday

11:00 a.m. Holy Communion

12:15 p.m. Sunday School

MID-WEEK SERVICES

8 p.m. Every Wednesday, Intercessions

8 p.m. Every Thursday, Holy
Communion.

Good Friday—2 to 3 p.m.—Devotions,
Meditations, Etc.